
THE DRIVING TASK

The driving task requires your **FULL ATTENTION** and concentration.

LACK OF ATTENTION may cause you to have a crash.

Good drivers pay **CLOSE ATTENTION** to their driving **FROM START TO FINISH**.

YOU THE DRIVER

You **MIGHT NOT** want to drive:

- **WHEN VERY TIRED (FATIGUE).**
You make bad driving decisions. Stop and rest every two hours.
- **WHEN VERY SICK.**
You forget about your driving.
- **WHEN DRINKING ALCOHOL.**
Your reflexes slow. Your judgment dulls.
- **WHEN USING DRUGS.**
They affect your mood, your vision and your ability to judge space and time.



- **WHEN ANGRY OR UPSET (STRESS).**
Keeps you from concentrating on driving.

YOU MUST DECIDE IF IT'S SAFE FOR YOU TO DRIVE.

THE IPDE DRIVING SYSTEM

As you drive, you must make many **DRIVING DECISIONS**.

You must build good **DRIVING HABITS**.

The **IPDE** system helps drivers avoid close calls and crashes.

Scan **AHEAD** at least **12** seconds. This gives you time to apply the IPDE driving system.

1. **RECOGNIZE** the hazard.
2. **KNOW** what to do.
3. **ACT** in time.

Good drivers always **USE** such a system.

This system **TELLS** you to:

I **IDENTIFY** potential hazards:

- Look ahead, behind, beside you.
- Keep your eyes moving.
- Are there vehicles or pedestrians that could be a problem?

P **PREDICT** how the hazard could be a problem:

- Where might a crash happen?
- What might the vehicle or pedestrian do?

D **DECIDE** how can I avoid the crash:

- Slow down?
- Change direction?
- Communicate (signals, horn, eye contact)?

E **EXECUTE**—Carry out the decision to avoid a crash:

- Accelerate.
- Brake.
- Steer.
- Communicate.

- ✓ Get the Big Picture.
- ✓ Aim **HIGH** in your steering.
- ✓ Always leave yourself an **OUT**.
- ✓ Position your vehicle so others see you.

THE IPDE DRIVING SYSTEM

Here are some examples of how the **IPDE** system works:



Being able to **IDENTIFY** and **PREDICT** the hazard, **DECIDE** what to do, and **EXECUTE** the maneuver in time, will make each trip a safe trip.

KEEP YOUR EYES AND YOUR MIND MOVING.

BEFORE YOU DRIVE

CHECK OUTSIDE THE CAR—

- ✓ Is there anything under or around the car?
- ✓ Are the tires properly inflated?
- ✓ Are the windshield, windows and lights clean?

CHECK UNDER THE HOOD—

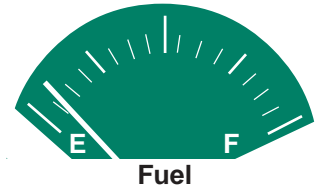
- ✓ Read the owner's manual or ask a friend if you don't understand.
- ✓ Check the oil level.
- ✓ Check the coolant level.
- ✓ Check the water level in the battery and check the battery cables for corrosion.
- ✓ Check the drive belts for cracks and tightness.
- ✓ Check the windshield washer fluid.

CHECK INSIDE THE CAR—(Do these in order.)

1. Lock doors.
2. Adjust seats and head restraints.
3. Adjust mirrors (outside and inside).
4. Fasten seat belts.

Check Gauges After Starting and When Driving

1. Is there enough gasoline for your trip?

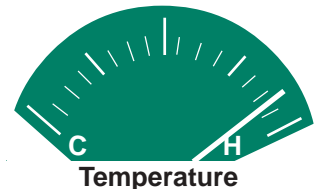


2. Is the alternator gauge near the center?
or
Does the battery light go off?



If not, have battery checked.

3. Does the pointer or red light show that the engine is too hot?



Turn the engine off.

4. Does a red light or pointer show that oil pressure is too low?



Turn the engine off.

5. Is the brake light on?

Release emergency brake.

GETTING READY TO DRIVE

Follow these steps when **STARTING THE ENGINE**:

(Steps 1 through 3 may be different if you have a standard shift vehicle, fuel injection, diesel engine, etc.; consult your owner's manual.)

Step 1



Make sure parking brake is ON and selector lever is in Park.

Step 2



Some vehicles require you to press gas pedal to floor to set automatic choke, then release.

Step 3



Turn key and release as soon as engine starts.

Follow these steps when **PUTTING THE CAR IN MOTION**:

Step 1



With engine running in Park or Neutral, press on brake pedal.

Step 2



Move gear selector to drive.

Step 3



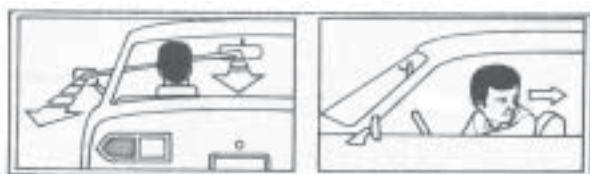
Release the parking brake.

Step 4



Give left turn signal when leaving curb.

Step 5



Check traffic in rearview mirrors and look over your left shoulder for traffic.

Step 6



Move foot from brake to gas pedal and then gently press the pedal.

Step 7



Cancel your left turn signal.

BACKING AND STEERING

Steering

Use **BOTH HANDS** on the steering wheel with the knuckles of the hands on the **OUTSIDE** of the steering wheel.

Hand-over-hand steering makes turning easier and smoother.

START TO TURN WITH the hand opposite the way you plan to turn. Pull down with this hand almost to the bottom wheel position.

Then **REACH** the other hand over the first hand to get a new grip and then pull down again.



Backing

Here are some tips on **HOW TO SIT** while backing your vehicle:



Backing straight



Backing left



Backing right

NEVER back up before you **LOOK ALL AROUND** your car to be sure it is safe.

NEVER back around a corner. **NEVER** back unless you can see clearly. Always toot your horn before backing.

STOPPING AND PARKING YOUR CAR

Here are some good **STEPS TO FOLLOW** when stopping and parking your car:

Step 1



Check traffic in rearview mirrors.

Step 2



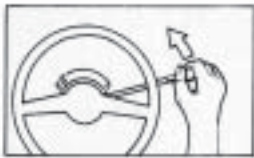
Ease up on gas pedal early and flash brake lights to signal a stop.

Step 3



Depress brake slowly until car stops smoothly.

Step 4



After car stops, move gear lever to park or neutral.

Step 5



Set the parking brake by foot or by hand.

Step 6



Turn key off and take key out.

Step 7



Release seat belt and when out of car, lock the doors.

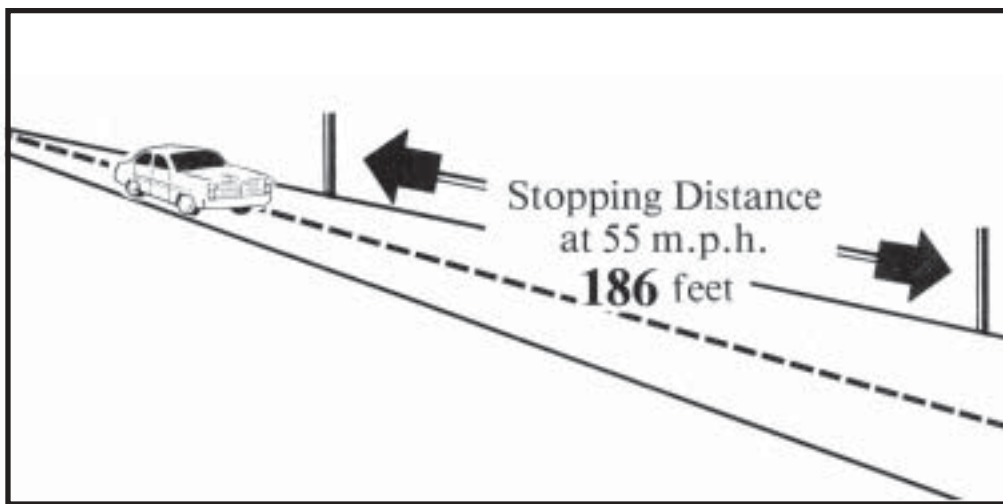
STOP ONLY IN A SAFE POSITION (not a hill, curve, in front of a stop sign or in a crosswalk).

WHEN SLOWING, it is a good idea to touch the brake pedal lightly two or three times or use an arm signal for stopping or slowing.

CONTROL OF VEHICLE

Stopping Distance

- A moving car **CANNOT** be stopped right away.
- Even if the brakes are applied, the car will still keep moving for some distance.
- This is called the **STOPPING DISTANCE**.
- If a car is traveling at 55 M.P.H., the **STOPPING DISTANCE** is **186** feet. That is about half a block.
- If the car is going 70 M.P.H., **THE STOPPING DISTANCE** is at least 381 feet.
- If the driver is slow getting his foot on the brake, the stopping distance is longer.
- If the road is icy or wet or downhill, it may be very hard to stop the car.
- Stopping distance depends on speed, the driver's reaction time, and road and weather conditions.



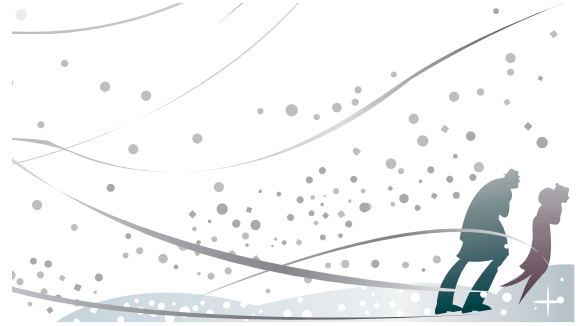
SPEED

Deciding how fast to go?

Think about driving conditions:

WEATHER

How well can I see?



ROAD

How slick is the road?



TRAFFIC

Can I stop in time?



DRIVER

How you feel?

Tired—Upset—Good?

You must decide how fast to drive.

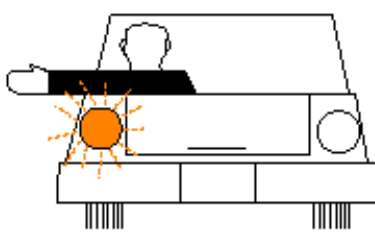
SIGNALING

You must **SIGNAL BEFORE A TURN.**

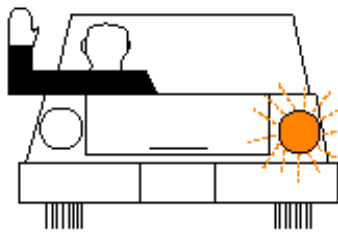
You must **SIGNAL BEFORE SLOWING UP**, whenever there is time.

Touch the brake. The brake lights will flash.

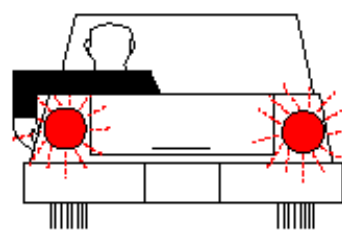
SIGNAL LIGHTS and HAND SIGNALS



LEFT TURN



RIGHT TURN

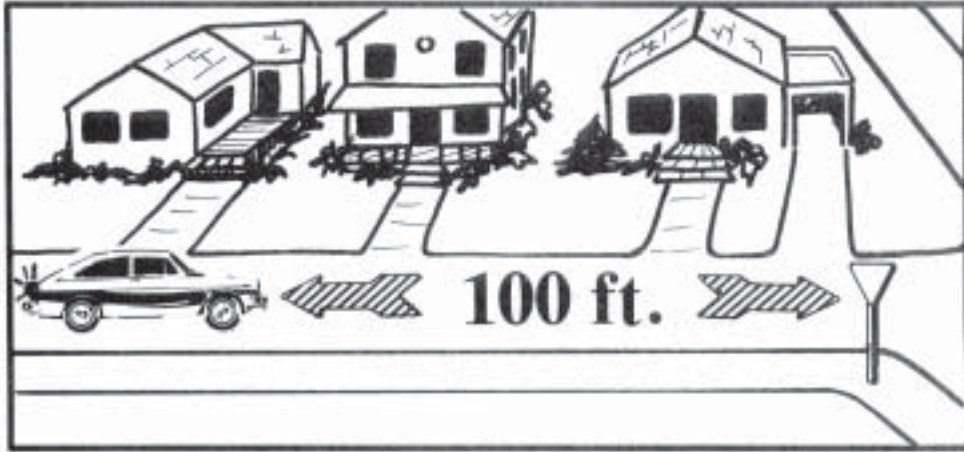


STOP OR SLOW

You may use **BOTH** lights and hand signals if you think your lights may not be seen.

SIGNALING

You **MUST SIGNAL** for at least **100 FEET** in town before you slow up, turn or stop. (At least **300 FEET** in the country.)



BEGIN SIGNALING.

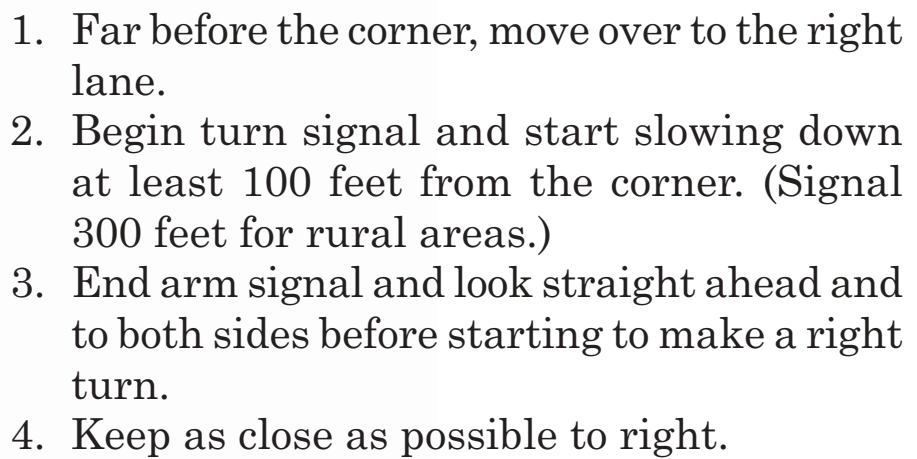
You may begin signaling before 100 feet when you think it is necessary.

But . . .

Do not signal **TOO** long before turning.

Other drivers may think you have just forgotten to turn off your signal lights, or that you are turning into a driveway.

Right Turn



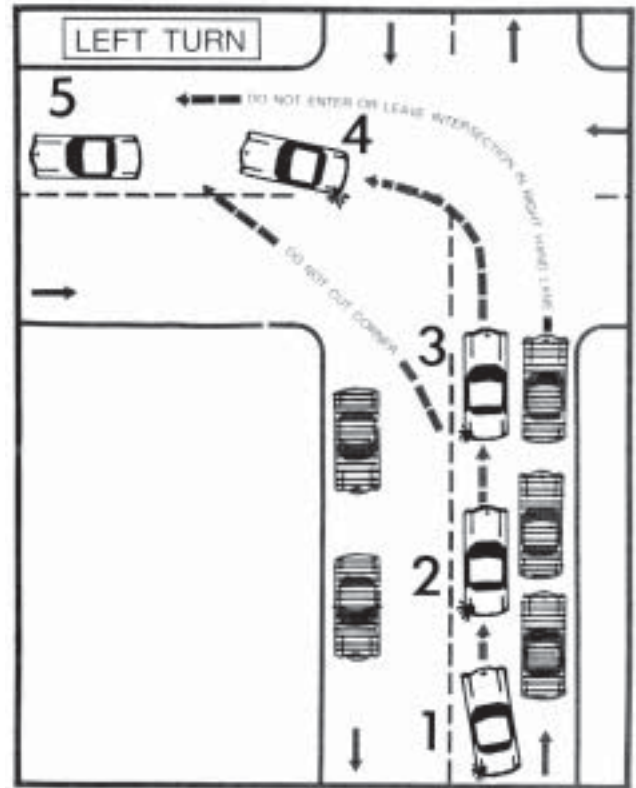
TURNING

Left Turn

WHERE TO TURN:

FROM a two-way street,
ONTO a two-way street:

1. Check your mirrors for cars behind you and beside you. When clear, move over closer to center line.
2. Signal 100 feet (1/3 city block) and start slowing down. (Signal 300 feet for rural areas.)
3. Look and yield right of way to oncoming traffic. Look left and right before turning.
4. Don't cut corners. Don't swing wide.
5. Gradually move to center of lane and be sure signal is cancelled.



If you have to wait to complete your turn, keep your **WHEELS** pointed **STRAIGHT AHEAD** so that if you are struck from behind, you will **NOT BE** forced into oncoming traffic.

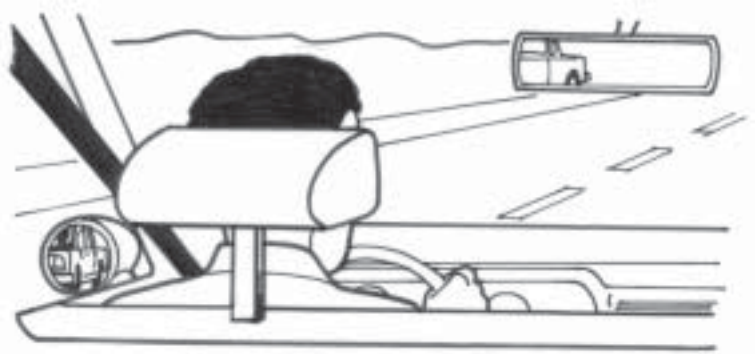
TURNING

Safe

No vehicle shall be turned at any time unless **IT CAN BE TURNED SAFELY.**

LOOK

- Are there signs or signals? Is it safe to turn?
- Are there vehicles (ahead, to sides, back)?



THINK

- Is it legal to turn here?
- Do others know what I am doing?
- Where should my car go?

SIGNAL



- Use turn indicators or hand signals 100 feet in town; 300 feet in country.

COMMUNICATE

- Glance at other drivers.
- Have your car in proper position to turn.

Vehicle position and **eye contact** can tell drivers you are going to turn.

TURNING

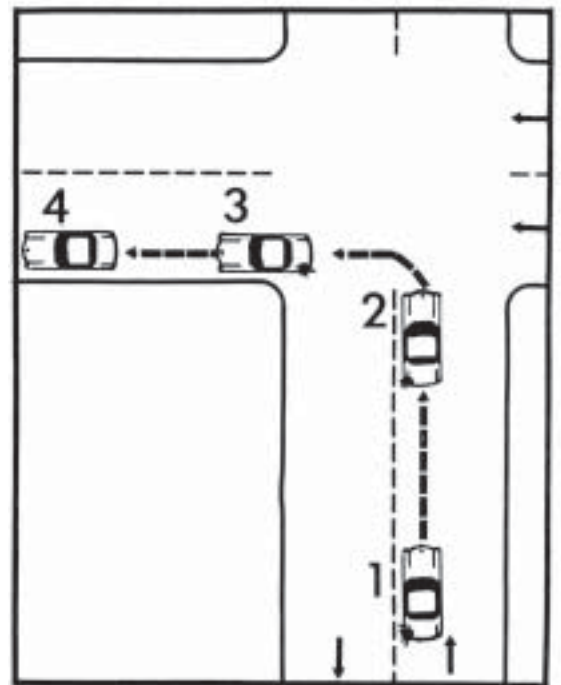
Left

WHERE TO TURN:

FROM a two-way street,
ONTO a one-way street:

(Start at the bottom of the picture and follow the car around the turn.)

1. Move over to right of center line.
2. Signal 100 feet (1/3 city block) and start slowing down. (Signal 300 feet for rural areas.)
3. Look and yield right of way to on-coming traffic and traffic coming from right.
4. Enter left lane of one-way street.



Remember: This just shows **WHERE** to go. It does not show other traffic. There is no other traffic to worry about in this particular situation.

TURNING

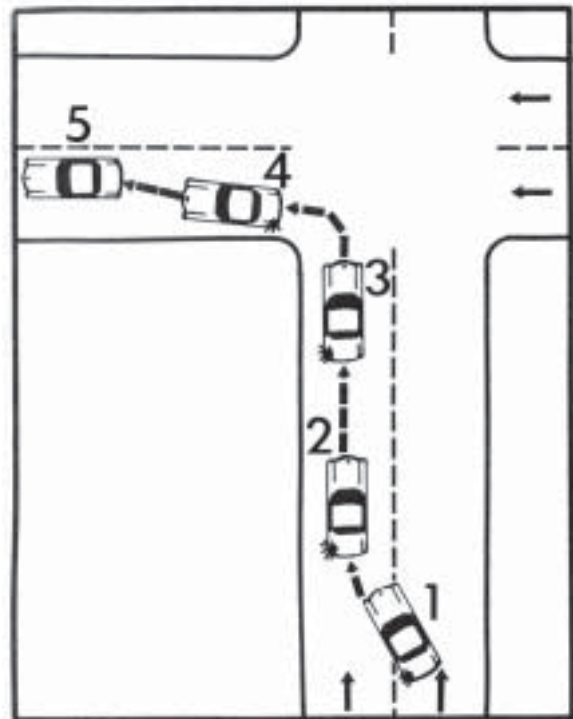
Left

WHERE TO TURN:

FROM a one-way street,
ONTO a one-way street:

(Start at the bottom of the picture and follow the car around the turn.)

1. Move into left lane far ahead of turn.
2. Signal at least 100 feet from turn. (Signal 300 feet in rural areas.)
3. Look straight ahead, left then right.
4. Turn into left lane.
5. Move into center of your lane.



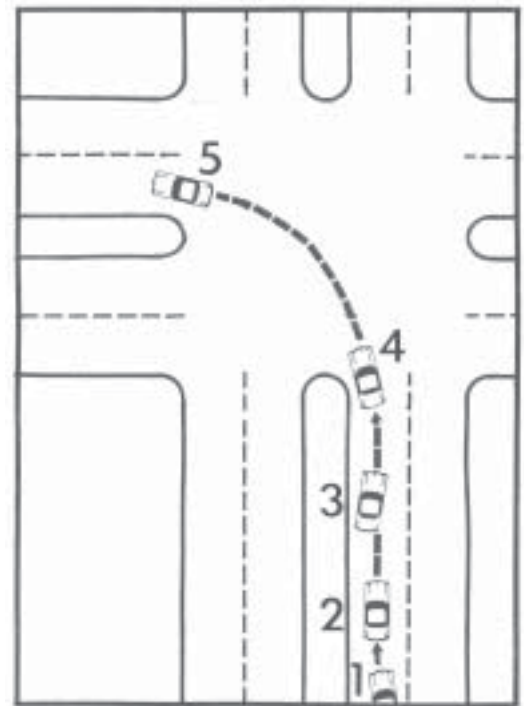
TURNING

Left

WHERE TO TURN:

FROM a divided roadway,
ONTO a divided roadway:

1. Far before corner, move left.
2. Signal and start slowing 100 feet from corner. (Signal 300 feet in rural areas.)
3. Look left, straight, and right.
4. Enter intersection from left lane.
5. Cross divider and go into left lane of one-way road.

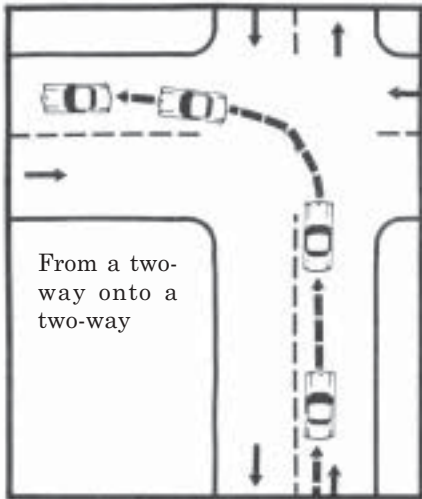


TURNING

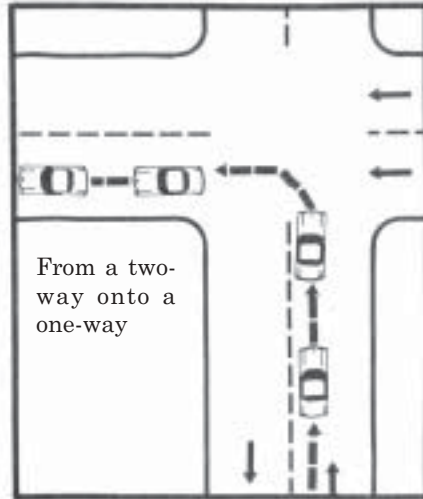
Left Summary

Here are the **FOUR KINDS** of left turns.

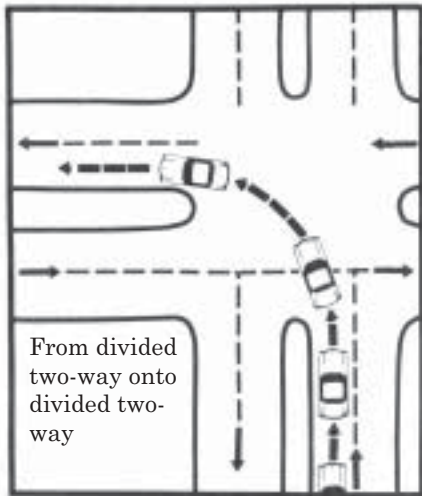
1.



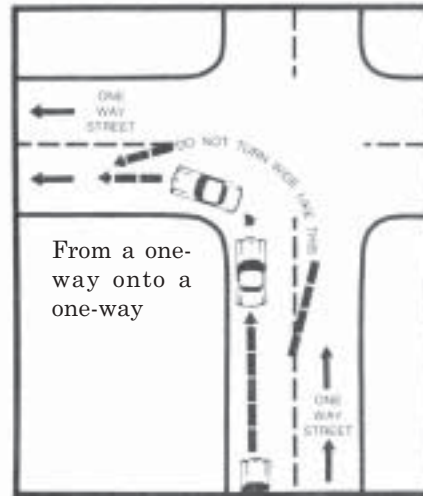
2.



3.



4.



ALWAYS TURN INTO THE CLOSEST LANE that is going your direction. **KNOW WHERE** you are going before you start to turn.

TURNING

Prohibited

Drivers of vehicles **CANNOT** make a U-turn

ON A HILL



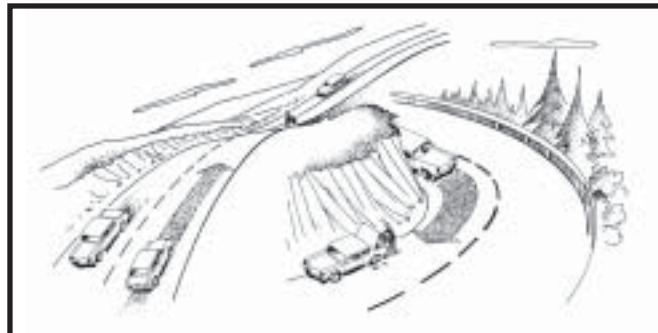
or

ON A CURVE



or

IF they cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within **500** feet.



TURNING

NEVER:

- ✓ Never turn if you don't have time to warn the other drivers by signaling.
- ✓ Never rush through an intersection without looking left, right and straight ahead first.
- ✓ Never swing wide on turns.
- ✓ Never cut corners.

ALWAYS:

- ✓ Get into the correct lane a block or so ahead of the intersection where you plan to turn.
- ✓ Be sure oncoming vehicles are at least a half block away if you are turning left through traffic.
- ✓ Watch out for other cars.
- ✓ Go on to the next corner if you are in the wrong lane or have forgotten to signal.
- ✓ Keep your tires straight if you must stop before turning.

LANE USAGE

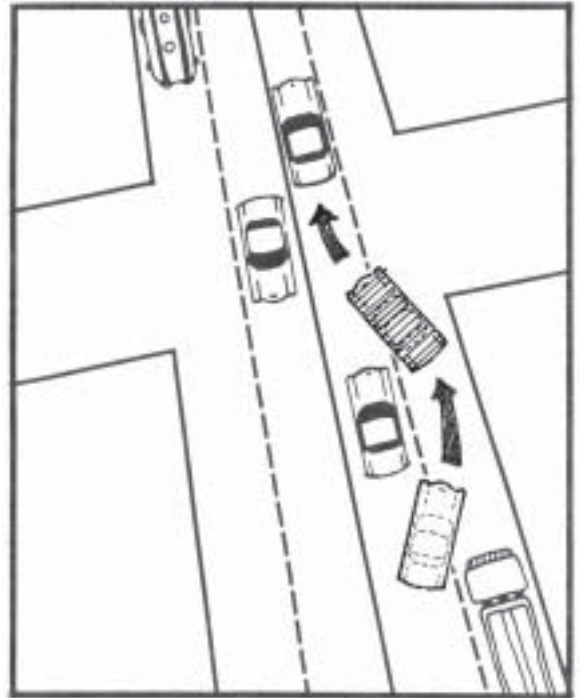
- Always drive in the middle of your lane.
- Look at least one block ahead in town.
- Look at least three blocks ahead on the highway.
- Check mirrors frequently.

DO NOT BE A WEAVER.

Drivers who weave in and out of lanes are **DANGEROUS**. A lane weaver cuts in on other drivers and gets in everyone's way. The lane weaver may be a show-off.

The weaver may change lanes in an intersection!

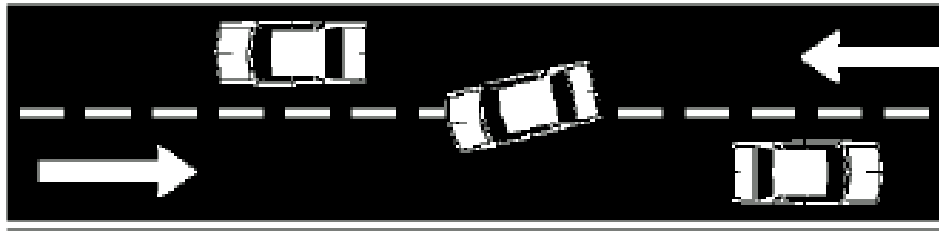
AVOID weavers. Give them plenty of room to get by and out of your way.



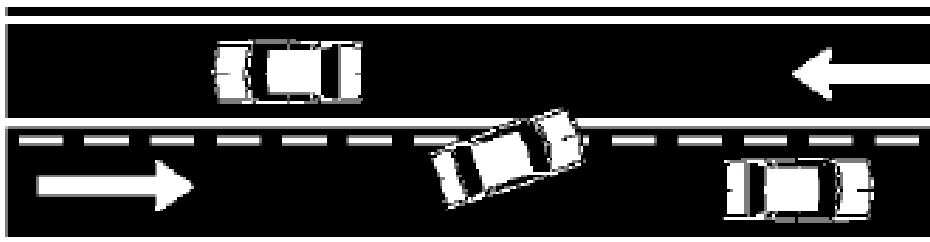
LANE USAGE

Vehicles are driven on the **RIGHT** side of the roadway.

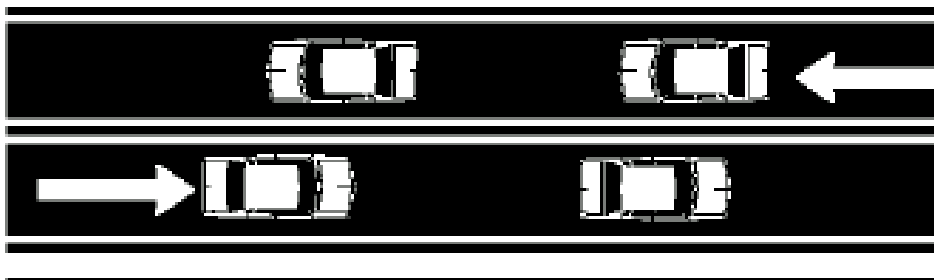
DO NOT cross center line—unless overtaking or passing.



DO NOT cross solid center line when it is in your lane.



NEVER cross double or solid center lines.

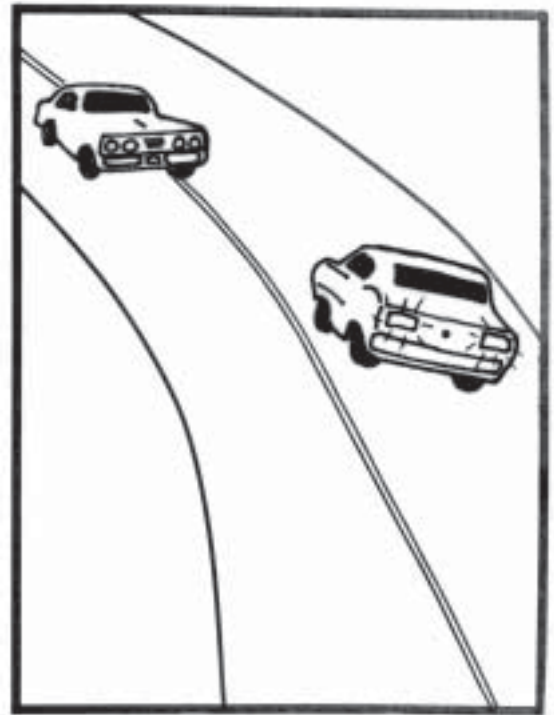


LANE USAGE

Meeting

GIVE at least **HALF OF THE ROAD** to vehicles coming the other way if there is only one lane going each way.

WILL THERE BE ROOM TO MEET? The driver on the right has touched his brakes. What else might he do?

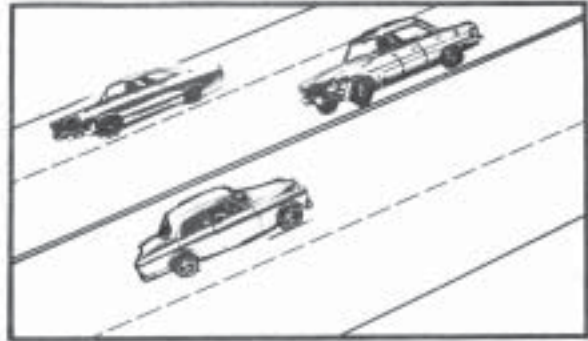


In our country vehicles that meet pass each other **ON THE RIGHT** because we drive on the right side of the road.

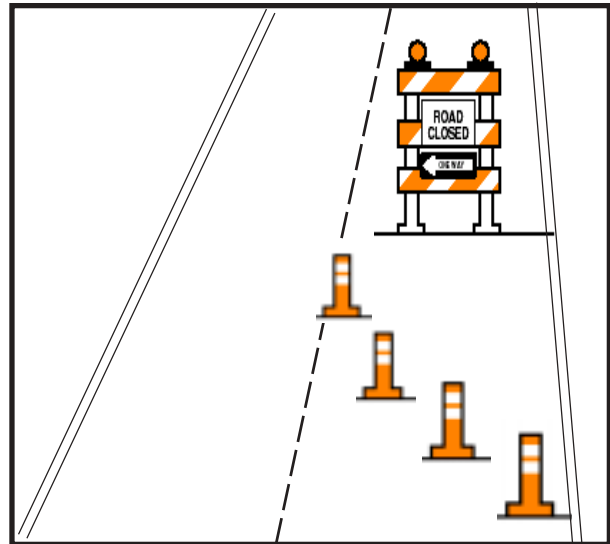
LANE USAGE

You may drive on the left lane **ONLY IF:**

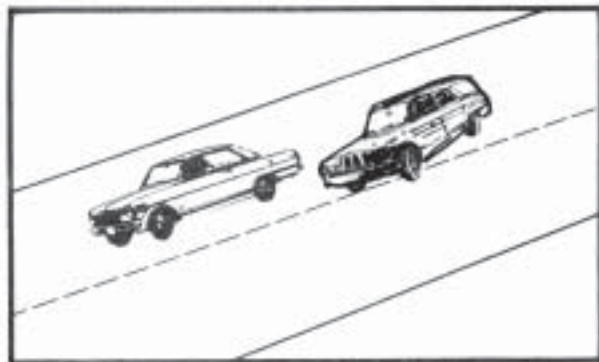
YOU ARE on a divided road. There are two or more lanes going the same way.



THE RIGHT lane is closed.



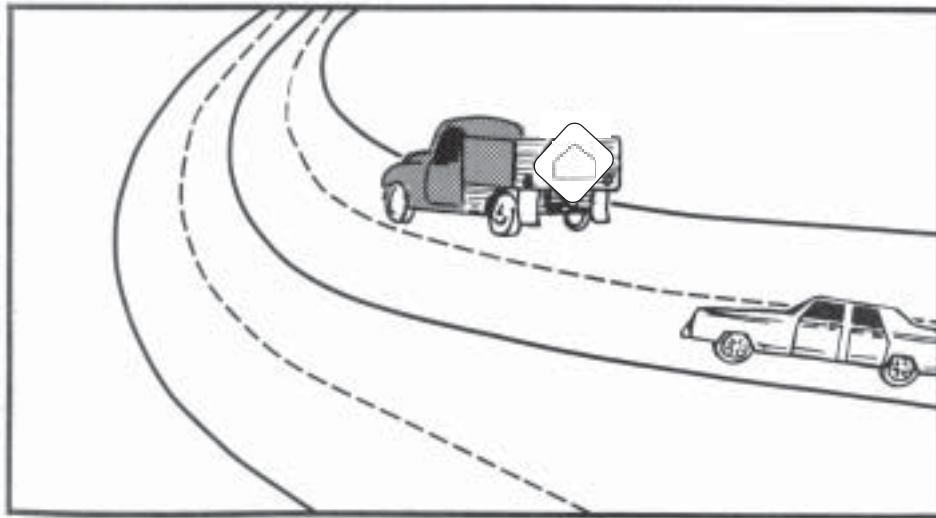
YOU ARE passing.



LANE USAGE

SLOW-MOVING vehicles should be driven in the **RIGHT** lane.

This allows faster moving vehicles to pass more safely on the left.

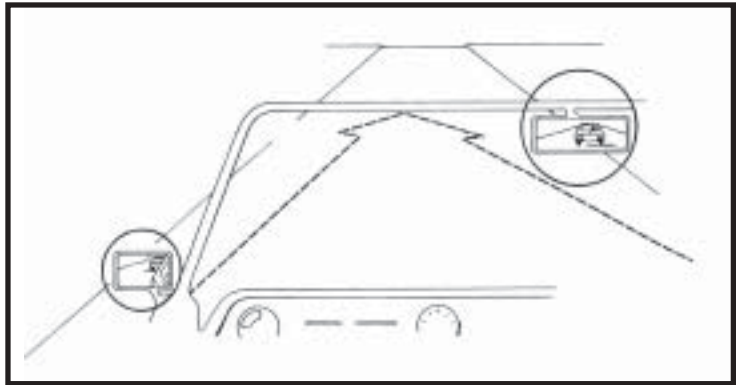


CHANGING LANES

- **DO NOT** change lanes unless you have to.
- **DO NOT** weave back and forth between lanes.
- **DO NOT** change lanes in intersections or on curves.

BEFORE you change lanes:

- **CHECK** your rearview and side mirrors.
- **SIGNAL** at least 100 feet before turn.



- **LOOK BACK** over your right or left shoulder to check for other cars or trucks.
- Change lanes **WITHOUT** making other vehicles slow down for you.
- After you change lanes, **CANCEL** your **SIGNAL** and adjust your speed.

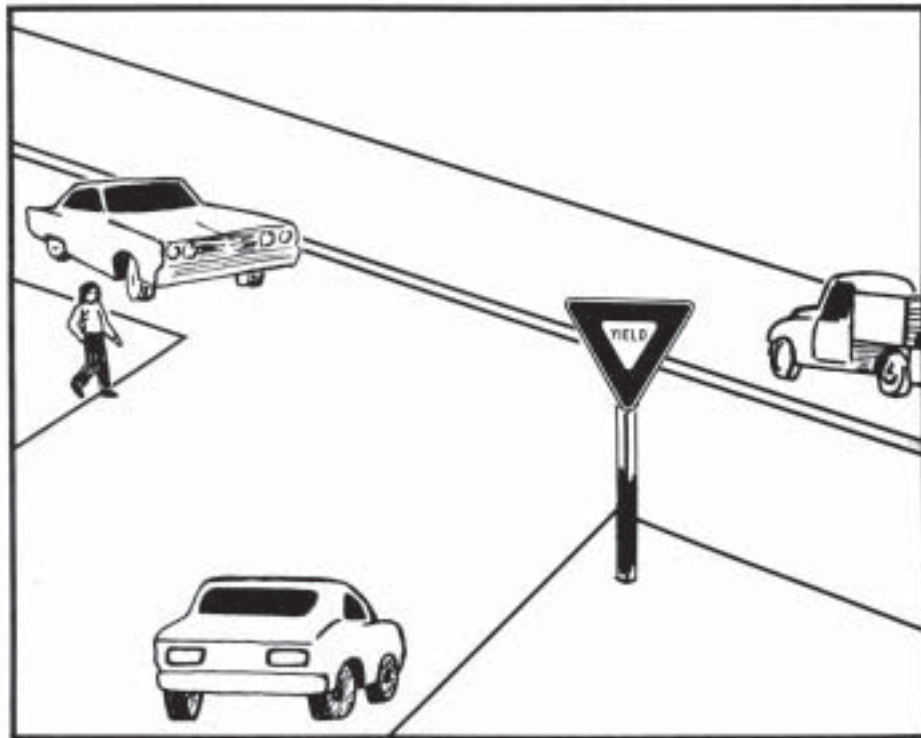
NEVER CHANGE LANES UNTIL IT IS SAFE TO DO SO.

YIELD

Right-of-Way Rules

YIELD means to let other traffic go first.

SLOW TO A REASONABLE SPEED as you approach this sign.



You must be ready to YIELD

- to vehicles from your right,
- to vehicles from your left, and
- to pedestrians.

You **SLOW TO A REASONABLE SPEED** so you can stop if cars or people are near or in the intersection.

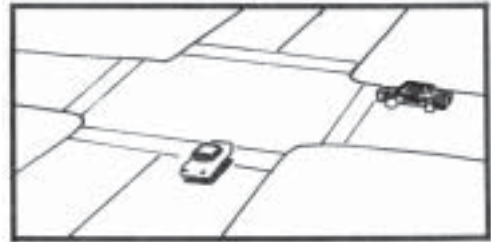
YIELD

Right-of-Way Rules Uncontrolled Intersections



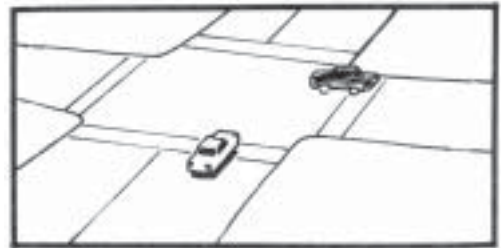
YIELD at an uncontrolled intersection

- to the vehicle on your right if you both arrive at the same time. (Black car goes first.)



YIELD at an uncontrolled intersection

- to a vehicle that has entered the intersection. (Wait for the black car.)



YIELD at an uncontrolled intersection

- to oncoming traffic when you turn left,
- to a closely approaching vehicle on right,
- to pedestrians in a crosswalk. (Black car waits for both cars and pedestrians.)



NEVER take the right of way **UNLESS** you are sure the other driver is yielding it.

YIELD

Controlled Intersection



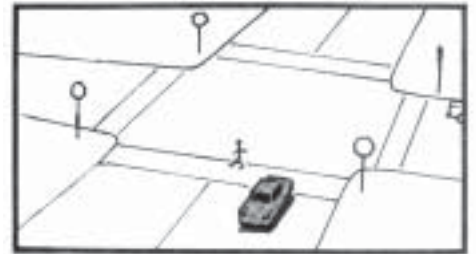
STOP and **YIELD** at a stop sign

- to all traffic on the through street.
- to pedestrians in a crosswalk (marked or unmarked).



YIELD at a four-way stop

- to the car that first comes to a stop.
- to the vehicle on your right if you both arrive at the same time.
- to pedestrians in a crosswalk.



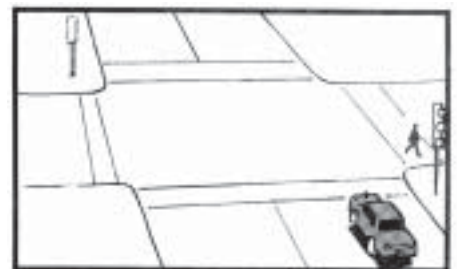
YIELD at a traffic light change

- to vehicles still in the intersection.
- to pedestrians still in the intersection.



YIELD when turning at a green traffic light

- to pedestrians in the crosswalk where you turn left or right. (Pedestrians have the green light, too.)
- to oncoming traffic that is close.

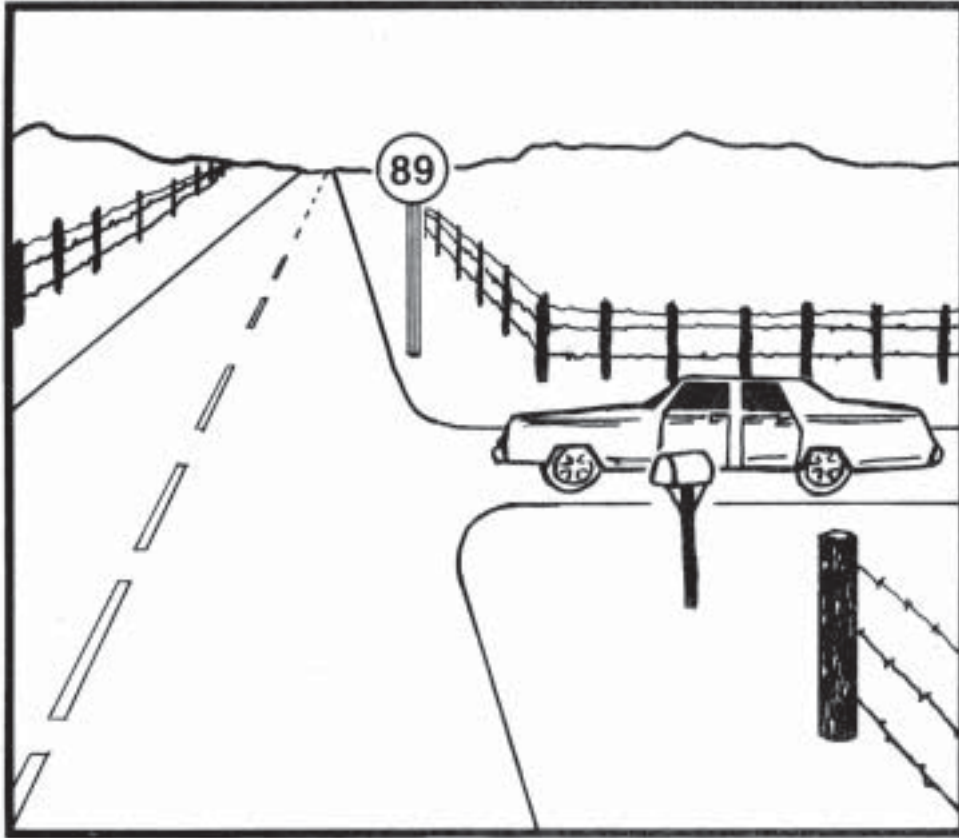


YIELD

Entering a Highway



YIELD the right of way to all vehicles if you are **ENTERING A HIGHWAY** from a driveway, public road or public approach ramp.



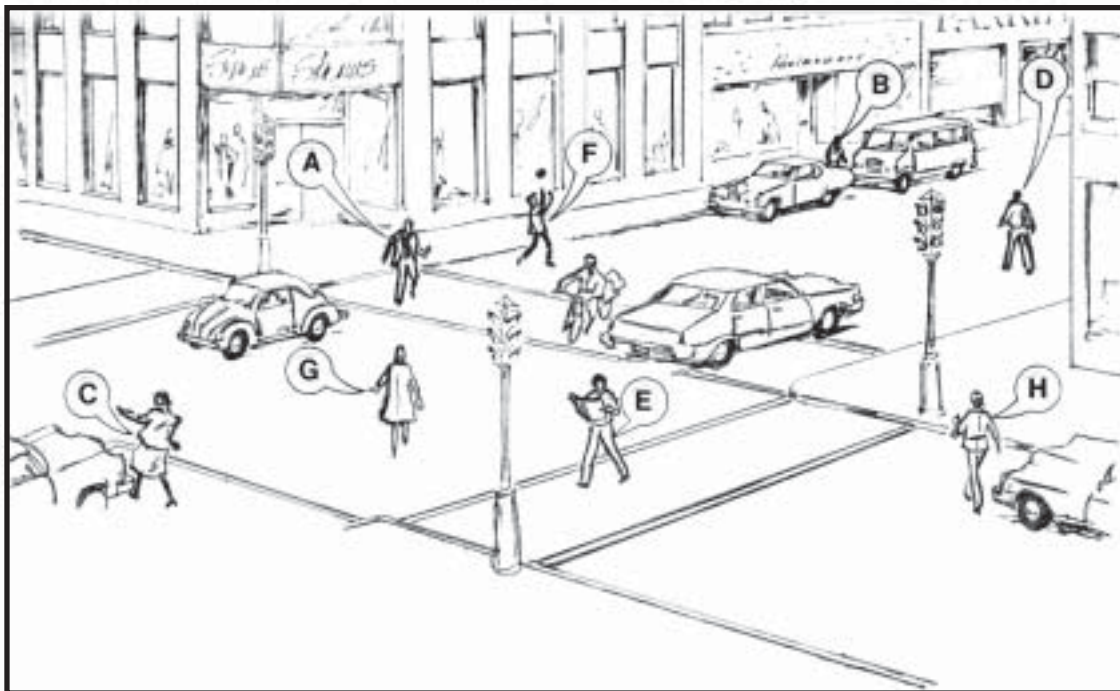
RIGHT-OF-WAY

Pedestrians



Drivers shall **YIELD** the right of way to:

1. pedestrians crossing on a crosswalk;
2. pedestrians crossing a street illegally



LOOK out for pedestrians. **THEY:**

- A. **WALK** while intoxicated.
- B. **CROSS** between parked cars.
- C. **CROSS** against a signal light.
- D. **CROSS** between intersections.
- E. **FAIL** to watch traffic.
- F. **PLAY** in the street.
- G. **WALK** diagonally across an intersection.
- H. **WALK** in the street.

BE PREPARED TO STOP QUICKLY.



STOP AND YIELD



You must **STOP** and **YIELD** when emerging from:

AN ALLEY



A DRIVEWAY

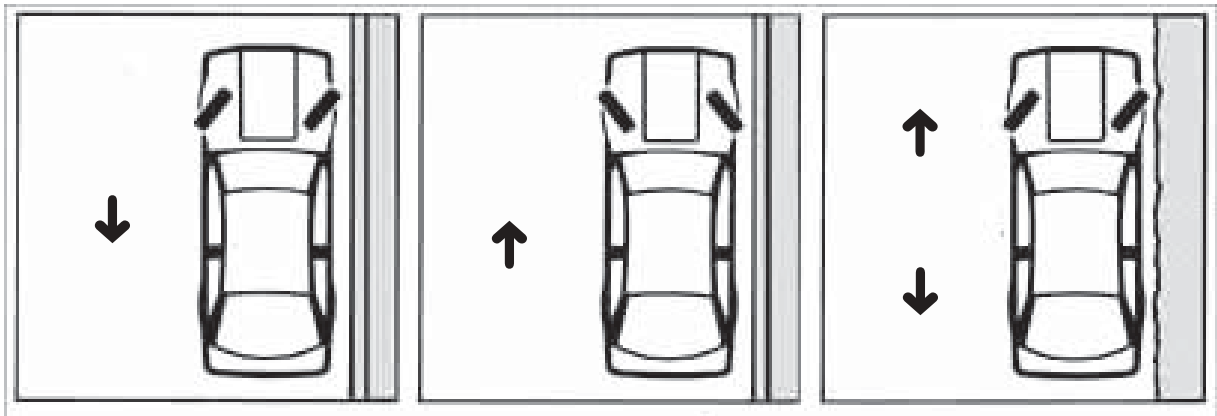


A BUILDING



PARKING

On Grades



DOWNHILL

Turn wheels
TOWARD curb.

UPHILL

Turn wheels AWAY
FROM curb.

NO curb (Uphill)
or downhill)
Turn wheels to
RIGHT.

ALWAYS SET YOUR PARKING BRAKE.

PARKING

On Highway

Except in an emergency,

DO NOT

Stop

Turn or

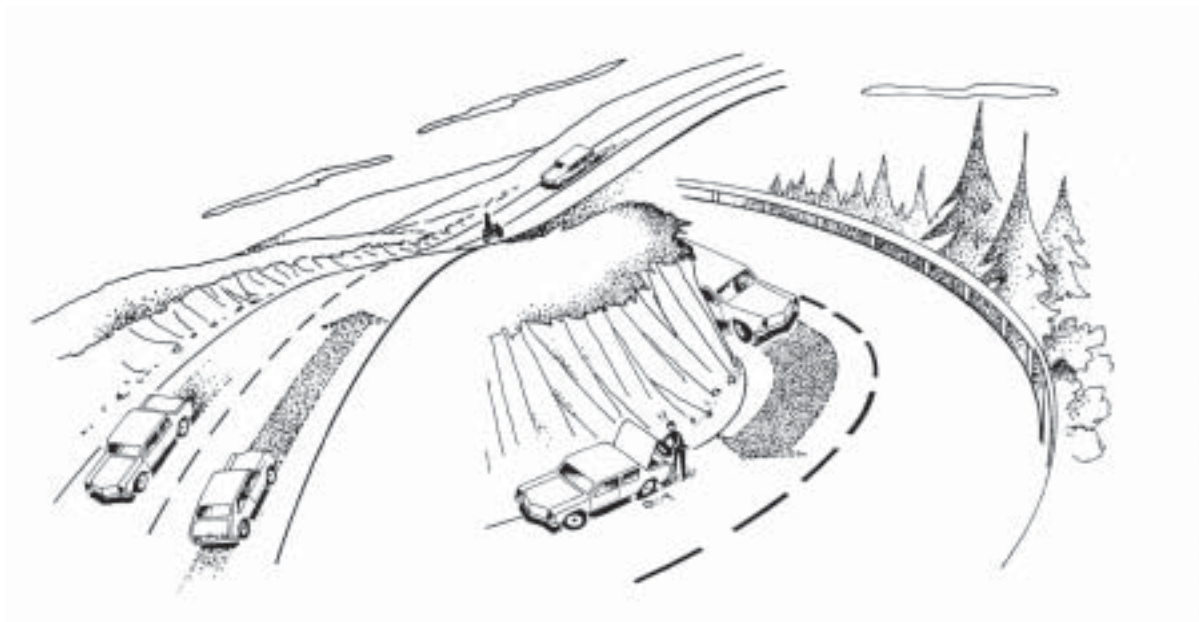
Park

on the highway

Unless you can be seen by other drivers for **500 FEET**

Approaching drivers must be able to see the other's car coming.

DO NOT leave a vehicle on the highway, if it is at all possible to get it off.



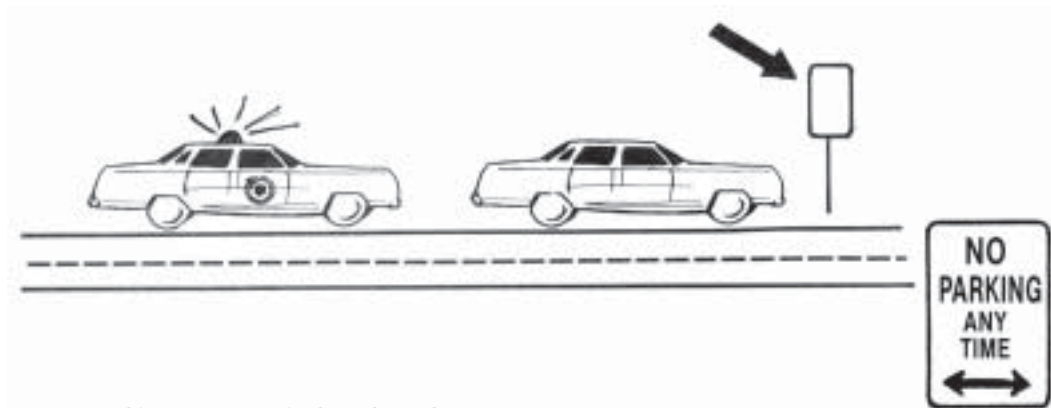
PARKING

NO person shall stop or park a vehicle where prohibited

EXCEPT:



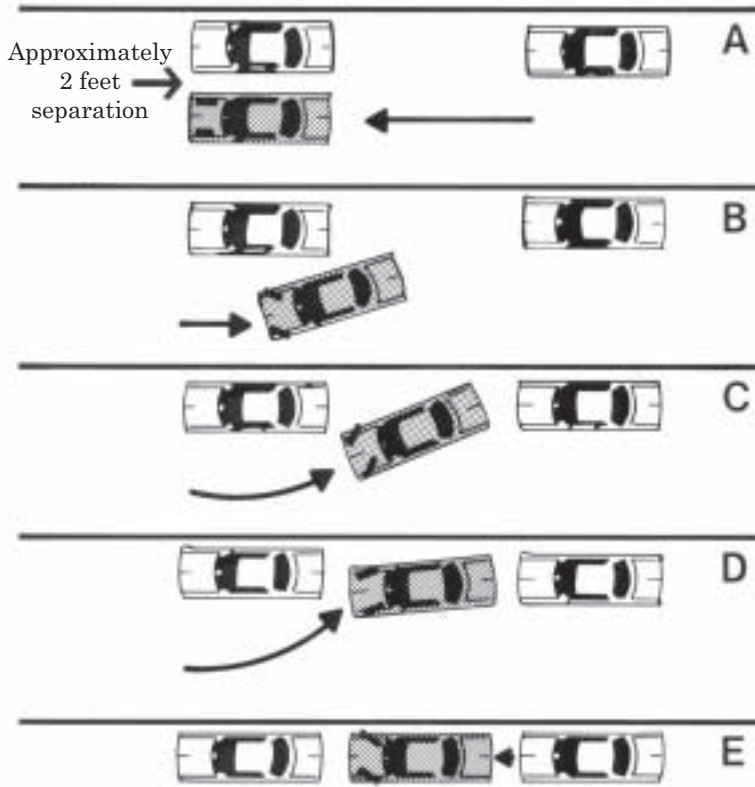
WHEN NECESSARY to avoid conflict with traffic,



OR in compliance with the law.

PARKING

Steps in Parallel Parking



Be in correct lane; tap brake, signal, slow down; stop two feet out; line up back bumpers.

Shift to reverse—hold brake; turn steering wheel all the way to right; back until steering wheel is in a straight line with back bumper of other car. Stop.

Straighten steering wheel. When your front bumper is past rear bumper of other car, turn wheel all the way left.

Slowly back until car is straight. Do not bump car behind.

Move forward until in center of space and parallel to curb. Turn off engine. Set brake—lock car.

PLACES YOU MAY NOT PARK:

- Sidewalk
- Driveway
- Intersection
- Bridge
- Fire hydrant
- Near railroad crossing
- Near stop sign

PARKING

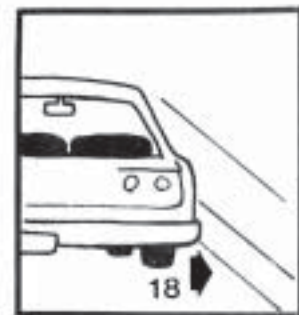
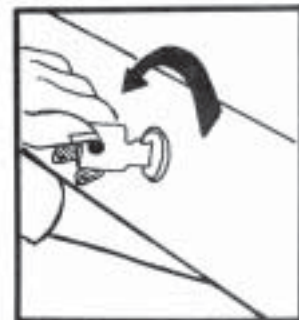
Securing Vehicle, Location

No person shall allow a vehicle to stand without

setting the brake

and

turning off the ignition.



Vehicles parked parallel shall have their wheels within 18 inches of the curb.

The law says you **MUST** do this. Good drivers do more. They may put the car in PARK; they shut windows, turn off lights, lock the car and **TAKE THEIR KEYS**.

PARKING

Pulling Out

LOOK

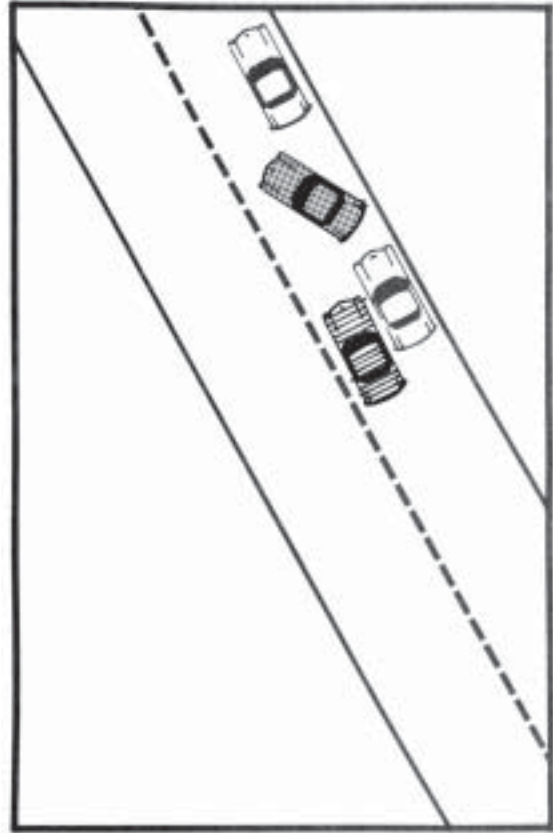
and

SIGNAL

LOOK and **SIGNAL** before pulling out of a parallel parking place.

MOST CRASHES between cars being driven out of a parking place and cars driving on the street are caused by the driver pulling out and **NOT LOOKING**.

Too often those drivers **FAIL TO LOOK** and **SIGNAL**.



PASSING

BEFORE YOU MAKE A PASS, ASK YOURSELF, “IS IT NECESSARY?” If so:

A. STAY BACK

Use the three-second rule.

- Check ahead. Can you see the oncoming driver moving toward you? If so, stay put.
- Check behind, check over left shoulder.
- Signal left.
- Check over left shoulder again.

B. MOVE LEFT

- Accelerate.
- Communicate. If the person you’re passing looks like she/he may pull out, flash your lights; tap your horn.
- Signal right.
- Check the blind spots.

C. MOVE RIGHT

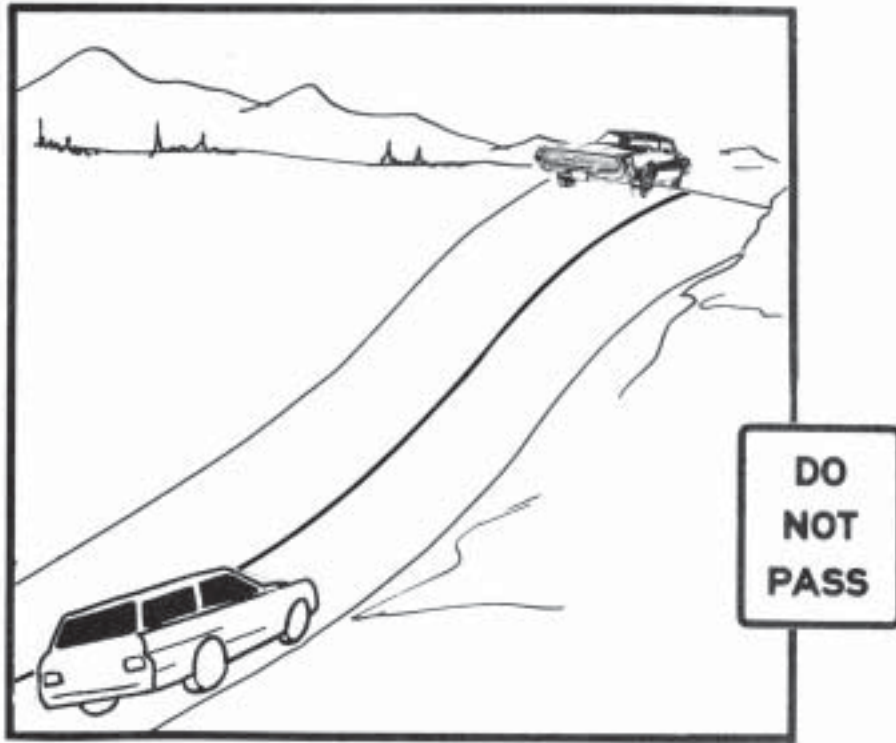
- Cancel signal. It won’t cancel automatically.
- Resume safe speed.

YOU MAY exceed the speed limit by 10 M.P.H. when passing on a two-lane road.



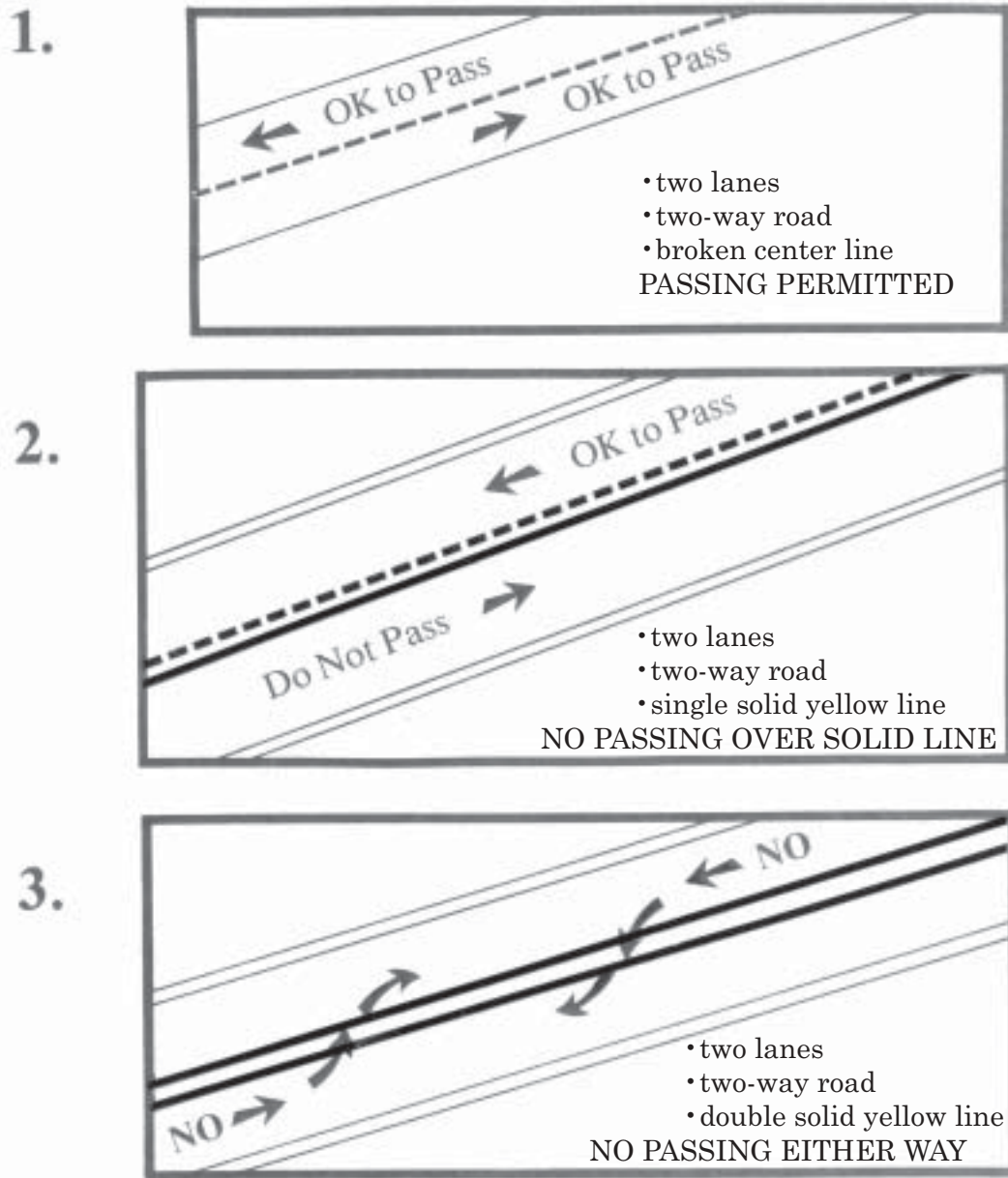
PASSING

The lines in the road are **IMPORTANT**.



Solid yellow lines mean **DO NOT PASS**.

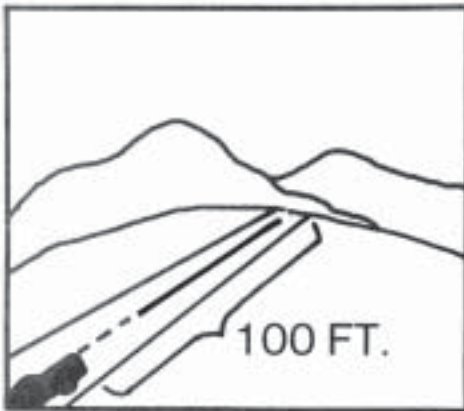
SIGNS, SIGNALS AND ROAD MARKINGS



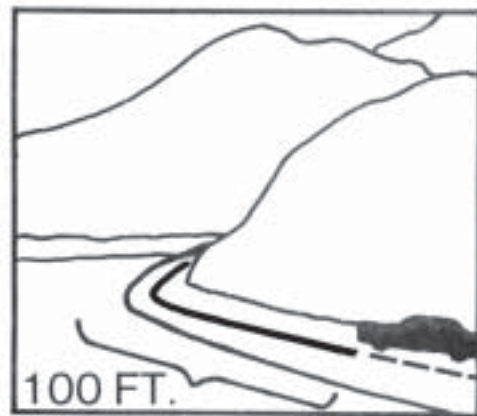
You may **NOT** pass at any time **IF ROAD AHEAD IS NOT CLEAR.**



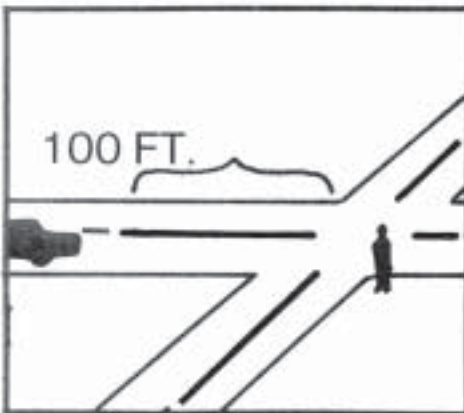
You **MUST NOT PASS ANY** other vehicle going in the same direction as you are while you are in this area or when you have a **SOLID YELLOW LINE** in your lane. (Solid black line in the driving lanes on each illustration represents the solid yellow line.)



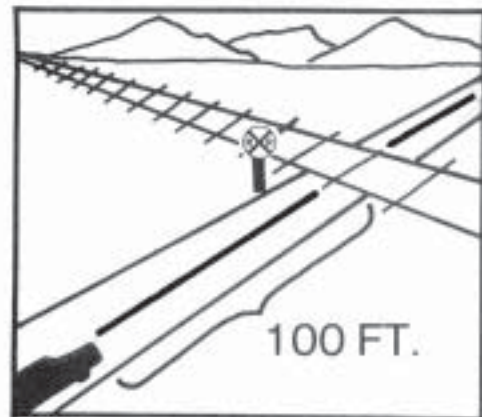
hill crest



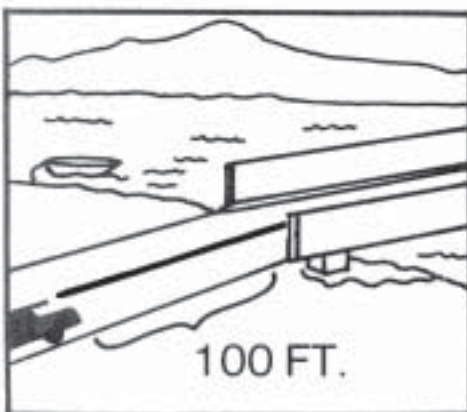
curve



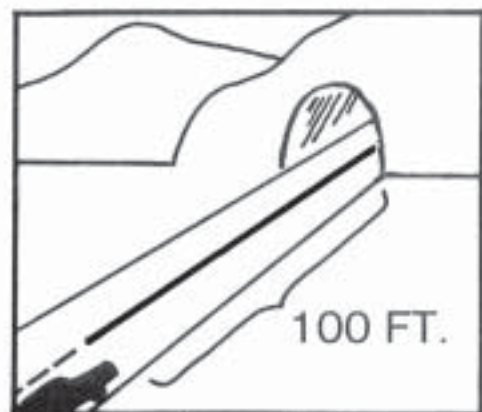
intersection



railway crossing



bridge



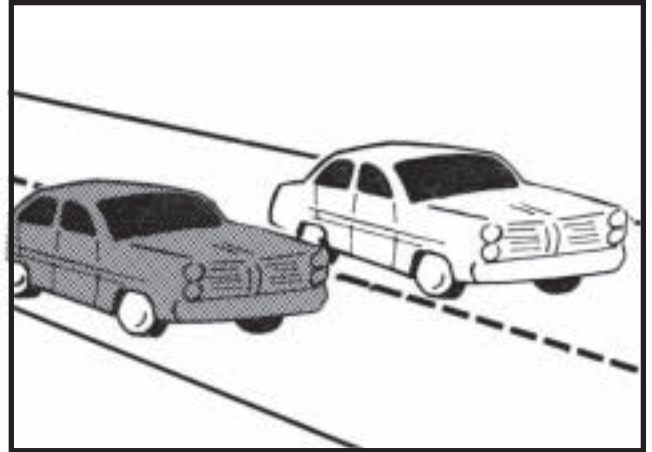
tunnel

BEING PASSED

WHEN YOU ARE BEING PASSED ON THE LEFT,

YOU MUST:

- drive at a steady speed;
and
- stay on the right.



If the driver passing you honks the horn, **GIVE HIM ROOM** to pass.

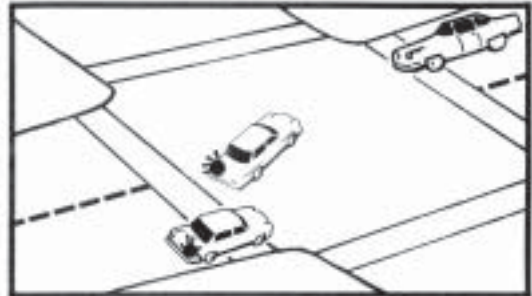
PASSING

On the Right

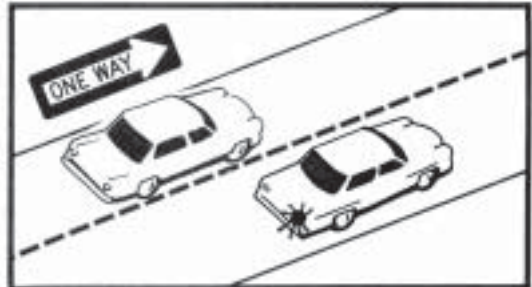
Usually you overtake and pass on the left.

You **MAY** overtake and pass on the right, **IF IT IS SAFE**, and can be done on pavement:

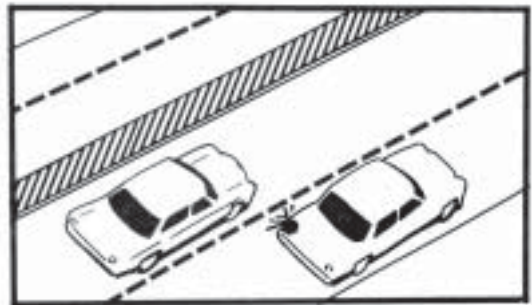
1. **WHEN** the car you overtake is turning left, and there is room,



2. **WHEN** you are traveling on a one-way street,



3. **WHEN** there are two or more lanes in each direction.



PASSING

Overtake and **PASS** other vehicles:

ON THE LEFT



AT A SAFE DISTANCE. Do not crowd the other vehicle.



RETURN TO RIGHT when you can see the front of the vehicle you've passed in your rearview mirror.

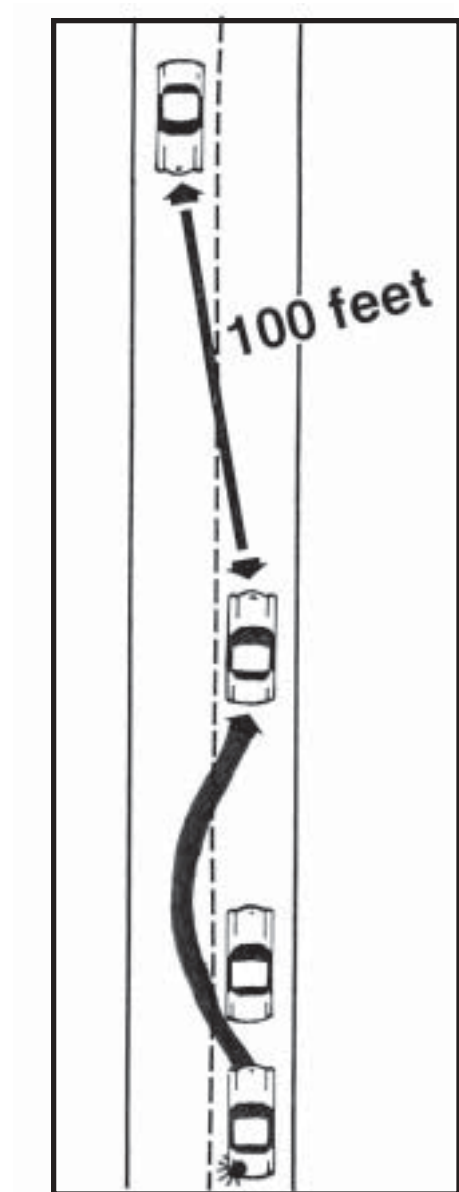


PASSING

When you pass, **YOU MUST RETURN** to the **RIGHT** side of the road before coming within 100 feet of an approaching car.

REMEMBER:

You must also get safely clear of the car you passed.



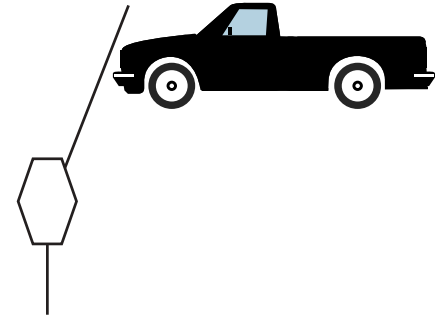
FOLLOWING DISTANCE

Use **FOUR-SECOND RULE** when following another vehicle.



a thousand one, a thousand two,
a thousand three, a thousand four

Checkpoint



1. Choose a **FIXED CHECKPOINT** along the road ahead (sign, lightpost, tree, etc.).
2. **START COUNTING** the seconds as soon as the rear end of the car ahead reaches the checkpoint. Count one thousand one, one thousand two, one thousand three, one thousand four.
3. When the front end of your car reaches the checkpoint, stop counting. If you reach the checkpoint before finishing the four second count, **YOU ARE FOLLOWING TOO CLOSELY**. Slow down and check yourself again.

TAILGATING is poor driving. If a driver is tailgating you, let him go on by.

FOLLOWING DISTANCE

You may **NEED** to **INCREASE FOLLOWING DISTANCE** due to:



LIGHT

At dusk or dawn, driving into the sun.
At night or on a foggy day.

WEATHER

When it's raining or snowing.



ROAD

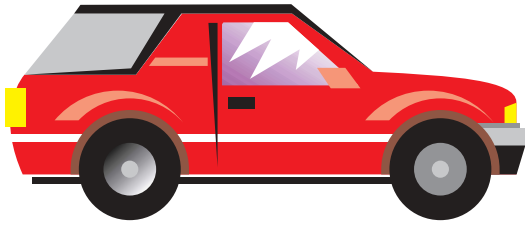
When you're driving through an unfamiliar area. When the road is slick.

TRAFFIC

Bike riders or a lot of pedestrians.



FOLLOWING DISTANCE



VEHICLE

When driving an unfamiliar vehicle.

DRIVER

Upset
Overly Happy
Distracted



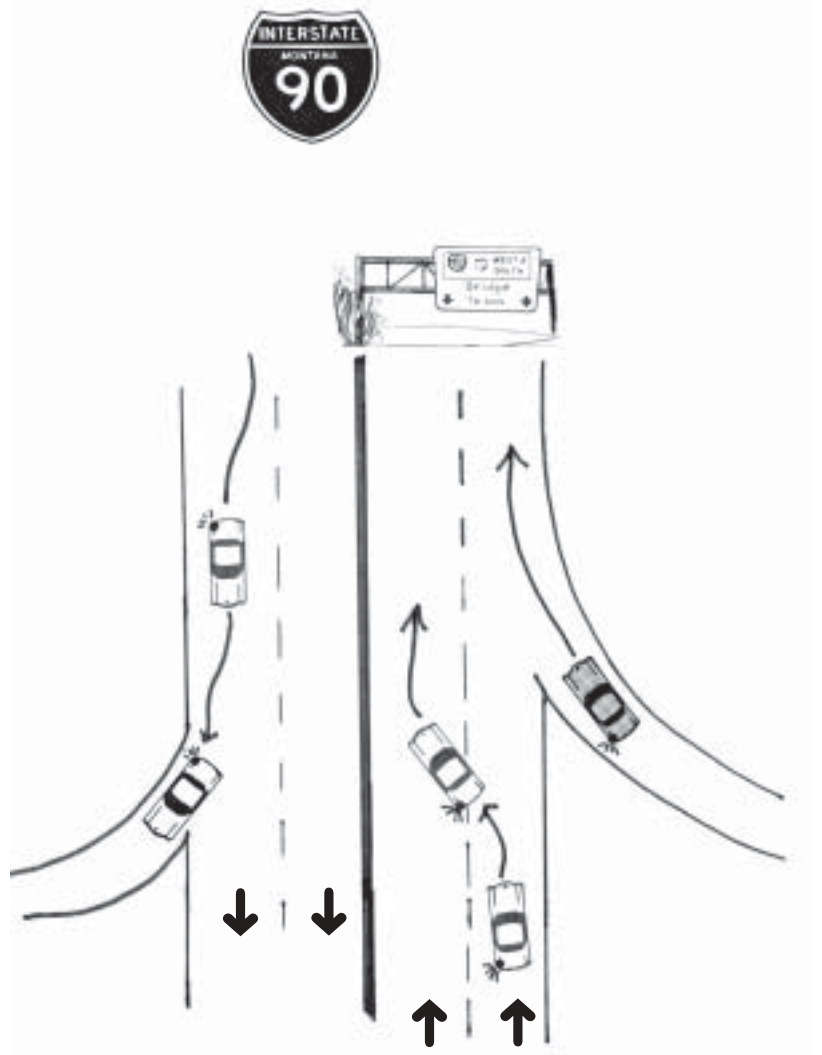
FOLLOWING TOO CLOSE IS DANGEROUS.

INTERSTATE DRIVING

Interstate driving needs good skills **AT ALL TIMES**.

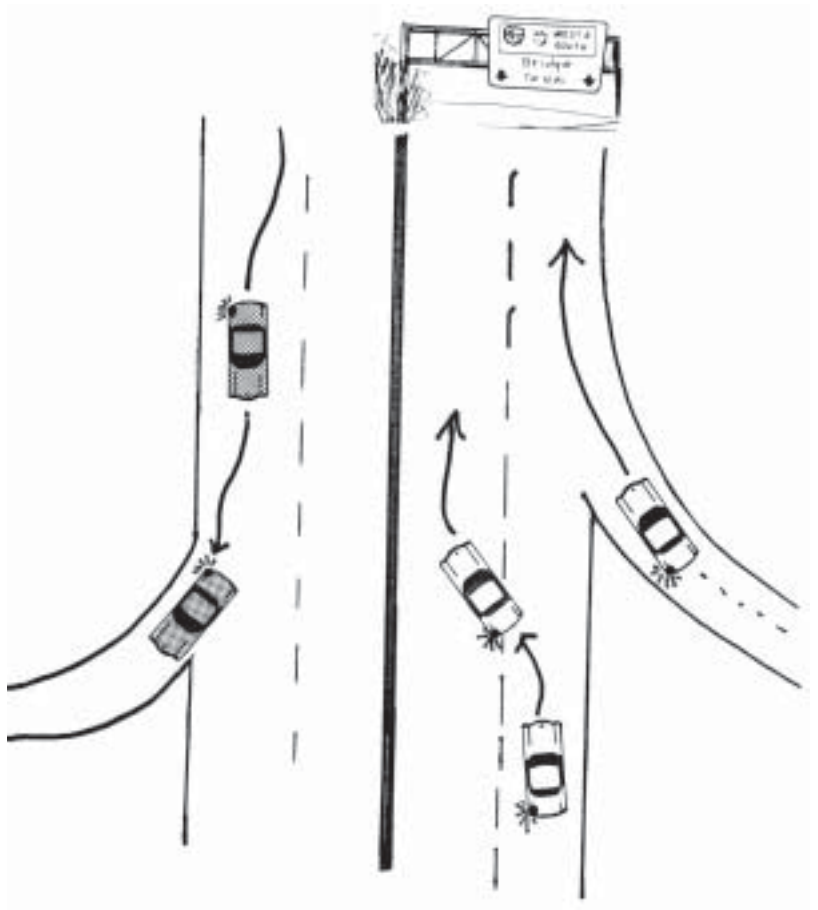
WHEN ENTERING the interstate, you should:

- Use the merging lane to speed up to merge with fast moving traffic on the interstate.
- Check traffic by looking in your mirrors and over your left shoulder.
- Don't stop unless you have to avoid a crash.



WHEN LEAVING the interstate:

- Signal, check mirrors and get into the exit lane (right lane).
- When entering the exit lane, begin slowing down to a safe speed.
- If you miss the exit, **do not stop and back up**. Go to the next exit.



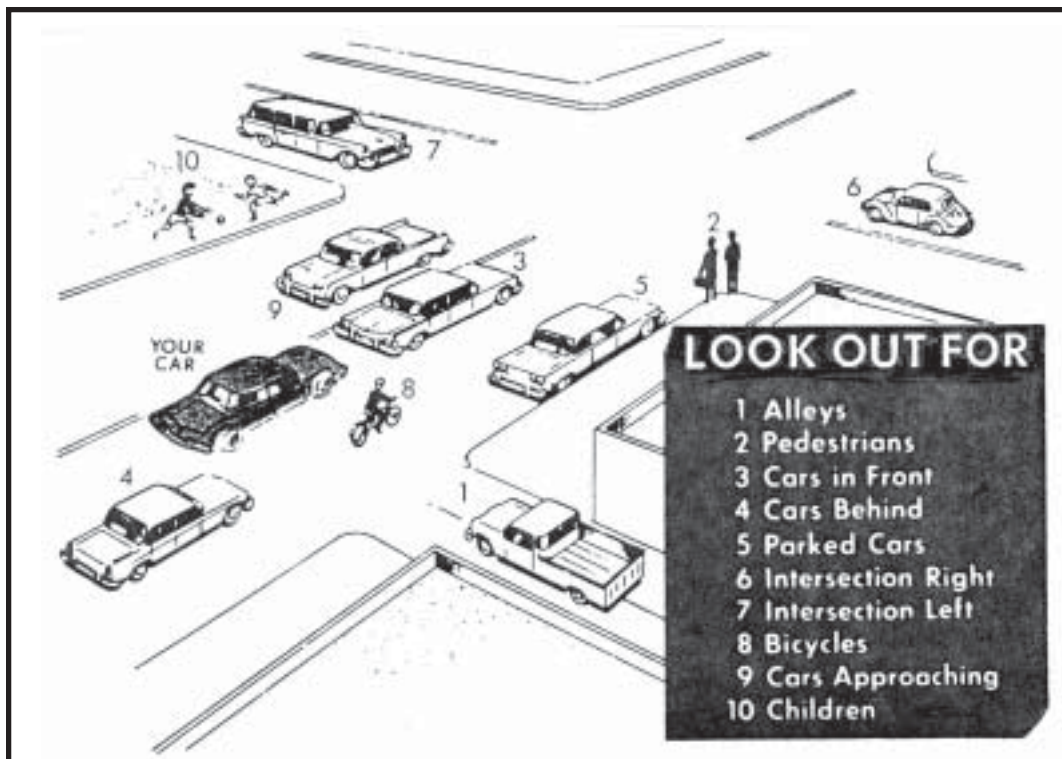
WHILE ON the interstate:

- Drive with the flow of traffic (normally no slower than 40-45 M.P.H.).
- Don't follow too closely.
- Move to left lane if a vehicle is trying to enter the interstate.
- Stop only in an emergency.

CITY DRIVING

DRIVING IN CITIES AND TOWNS NEEDS YOUR FULL ATTENTION.

This picture shows you what to **WATCH FOR**.



Always keep your **EYES MOVING**.

DO NOT stare straight ahead.

LOOK carefully in all directions—**TURN** your head to look.

Remember to use your **MIRRORS**.

SELF-TEST

THE DRIVING TASK

Directions: Choose only one answer.

1. Vehicles parked parallel shall have their wheels within how many inches of the curb?
 - a. 12 inches.
 - b. 24 inches.
 - c. 18 inches.

2. A solid yellow line means:
 - a. pass only if no cars are coming.
 - b. do not pass.
 - c. pass only if you do not go over the speed limit.

3. The four-second rule helps a driver know:
 - a. how much time it takes to pass.
 - b. how long it should take to turn a corner.
 - c. how closely to follow another vehicle.

4. When a driver passing you honks his horn, you should:
 - a. wave.
 - b. speed up.
 - c. give him room to pass.

5. How far ahead should you signal in the city?
 - a. 300 feet.
 - b. one block.
 - c. 100 feet.

6. What should you do in a vehicle with an automatic transmission just before shifting to drive?
 - a. fasten your safety belt.
 - b. check fuel gauge.
 - c. press down on the brake.
7. When you approach a YIELD sign, you must slow to:
 - a. a reasonable speed.
 - b. 5 M.P.H.
 - c. 20 M.P.H.
8. When parking on a hill facing uphill (without a curb):
 - a. turn wheels to the right.
 - b. turn wheels to the left.
 - c. keep wheels straight ahead.
9. How far ahead should you signal in the country?
 - a. 300 feet.
 - b. 1,000 feet.
 - c. 1/4 mile.
10. What factor should not be considered when deciding how fast to drive?
 - a. weather.
 - b. road condition.
 - c. time of favorite TV show.
11. When passing, you must return to the right side of the road within _____ of an approaching car.
 - a. 100 feet.
 - b. 500 feet.
 - c. 1/4 mile.

12. When two vehicles arrive at a four-way stop, which car goes first?
 - a. The car on the right.
 - b. The car on the left.
 - c. The car that gets there first.

13. When pulling out from a parallel parking place you should:
 - a. look and signal.
 - b. hurry to not interfere with traffic.
 - c. wait until no car is within three blocks.

